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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/973,629	10/09/2001	Jing Cheng	ART-00105.P.1.1-US	6241
24232	7590	07/13/2005	EXAMINER	
DAVID R PRESTON & ASSOCIATES APC 12625 HIGH BLUFF DRIVE SUITE 205 SAN DIEGO, CA 92130			LAM, ANN Y	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1641	

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/973,629

Applicant(s)

CHENG ET AL.

Examiner

Ann Y. Lam

Art Unit

1641

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 61-78 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 61-78 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 61-64, 66-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Anderson et al., 6,168,948.

As to claims 61-63, Anderson discloses a biochip system wherein at least one of the chips (col. 15, lines 57-61) is a multiple force chip (i.e., electromagnetic and piezoelectric actuators, col. 21, line 42), wherein said multiple force chip comprises multiple functional elements in different layers (e.g. electromagnetic actuators, col. 21, line 42, and acoustic energy source for lysing cells, col. 42, lines 19-24), wherein the biochip system can perform two or more sequential tasks (eg. electromagnetic actuators for deflection of a valve, col. 21, lines 40-42, and acoustic mixing, col. 32, line 41, or acoustic energy for lysing cells, col. 42, lines 19-24), including a processing task (e.g., acoustic mixing, col. 32, line 41.) Examiner notes that the elements providing the different forces are in different parts of the device and thus is considered in different

Art Unit: 1641

layers. Moreover, Applicant has not defined what exactly are the functional elements being claimed (i.e., the acoustic element, electrode....etc.)?

As to claim 64, the chip comprises an electrode (col. 7, line 60.)

As to claim 66, the chip comprises a particle switch layer (i.e., electrode, col. 7, line 60.)

As to claim 67, the chip comprises a chamber (col. 32, line 42.)

As to claims 68, 69, the sample components can be moved from one area of a chip to another area by traveling wave dielectrophoresis . (Examiner notes that this element refers to an intended use and does not positively claim elements to carry out traveling wave dielectrophoresis or traveling wave magnetophoresis. Thus, the reference meets the claims if it is capable of performing the intended use. In this case, the components can be moved by traveling wave dielectrophoresis or traveling wave magnetophoresis as well.)

As to claim 70, a sample applied to the biochip system can remain continuously within the system from the beginning of the first sequential task until the end of the last sequential task performed by the system. (Examiner notes that this limitation relates to intended use and that a sample in the biochip is capable of remaining continuously within the system as claimed.)

As to claim 71, the biochip system is automated (see for example, col. 44, line 4.)

Art Unit: 1641

2. Claims 61-64, 66-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Christel et al., 6,368,871.

As to claim 61, Christel discloses a biochip system wherein at least one of the chips (col. 1, line 65) is a multiple force chip (i.e., dielectrophoresis, col. 9, line 13, and piezoelectric ceramic disk, col. 9, line 23, and resistive heater elements, col. 9, line 29), wherein the multiple force chip comprises multiple functional elements in different layers (i.e., different parts of the device), wherein the multiple force chip comprises at least one acoustic element (i.e., piezoelectric ceramic disk, col. 9, line 23); further wherein the biochip system can perform two or more sequential tasks, including a processing task (i.e., moving the nucleic acids, col. 9, lines 11-14, or heating for denaturation or lysis or for polymerase and ligase chain reactions, col. 9, lines 31-34). The multiple functional elements are in different layers because they are in different parts of the chip, or alternatively, because they are in different chips physically joined. Moreover, Applicant has not defined what exactly are the functional elements being claimed (i.e., the acoustic element, electrode....etc.)?

As to claim 64, the chip comprises an electrode (col. 9, line 40.).

As to claim 67, the chip comprises a chamber (col. 19, line 17.)

As to claim 70, a sample applied to the biochip system can remain continuously within the system from the beginning of the first sequential task until the end of the last sequential task performed by the system. (Examiner notes that this limitation relates to intended use and that a sample in the biochip is capable of remaining continuously within the system as claimed.)

Art Unit: 1641

As to claim 71, the biochip system is automated (col. 4, line 3.)

As to claims 72 and 73, Christel discloses a biochip system comprising two or more chips (col. 12, line 21), wherein at least one of the chips is a multiple force chip (i.e., dielectrophoresis, col. 9, line 13, and piezoelectric ceramic disk, col. 9, line 23, and resistive heater elements, col. 9, line 29) and further wherein the biochip system can perform two or more sequential tasks, wherein at least one of the sequential tasks is a processing task (i.e., moving the nucleic acids, col. 9, lines 11-14, or heating for denaturation or lysis or for polymerase and ligase chain reactions, col. 9, lines 31-34);

further wherein at least two of the chips can be, for at least a part of the time during the operation of the biochip system, in fluid communication with each other (col. 12, lines 25-27.)

As to claim 74, sample components can be moved from one chip to another by a mechanism other than fluid flow (col. 9, lines 11-13.)

As to claims 68, 69, and 75 the sample components can be moved from one chip to another chip by traveling wave dielectrophoresis or traveling wave magnetophoresis. (Examiner notes that this element refers to an intended use and does not positively claim elements to carry out traveling wave dielectrophoresis or traveling wave magnetophoresis. Thus, the reference meets the claims if it is capable of performing the intended use. In this case, Christel discloses that the components can be moved by dielectrophoresis (col. 9, lines 13-15), and Examiner asserts that the components can be moved by traveling wave dielectrophoresis and traveling wave magnetophoresis as well.)

Art Unit: 1641

As to claim 76, at least one of the chips is a passive chip. (Examiner notes that this limitation refers to an intended use, and the chip is capable of not being actively used.)

As to claim 77, at least two of the chips are active chips (Examiner notes that this limitation refers to an intended use, and the chip is capable of being used.)

As to claims 66, 78, at least one of the active chips is a particle switch chip. (i.e., the chip has dielectrophoretic elements, col. 9, line 13.)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 65 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al., 6,168,948, in view of Parton et al., 5,653,859.

Anderson discloses the invention substantially as claimed (see above.) More specifically, Anderson teaches that particles can be moved using dielectrophoresis (col. 58, lines 21-24.) However, Anderson does not disclose that the dielectrophoresis is specifically traveling wave dielectrophoresis.

Parton discloses that traveling wave dielectrophoresis is well known in the art used to move particles (col. 1, lines 9-13, and col. 6, line 66 – col. 7, line 4.) Traveling

Art Unit: 1641

wave dielectrophoresis is a type of dielectrophoresis wherein a series of electrodes (i.e., more than 2 electrodes) are used to move particles (col. 6, line 66 – col. 7, line 4.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the traveling wave dielectrophoresis mechanism for the conventional dielectrophoresis in the Anderson chip as a functional equivalent since both perform the same function of using electrodes and an electric field to move particles.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's responses have been considered but are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the applied references do not teach multiple functional elements in different layers of the chip. The multiple functional elements are in different parts of the prior art chips, and thus they are considered to be in different layers of the chip. Moreover, Applicant has not defined what exactly are the functional elements being claimed (i.e., the acoustic element, electrode....etc.)?

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

Art Unit: 1641

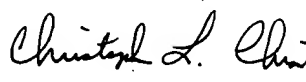
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ann Y. Lam whose telephone number is 571-272-0822. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Sat 11-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long Le can be reached on 571-272-0823. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A.L. 


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PATENT EXAMINER
GROUP 1800 1641
3/11/05